

MR. EDELMAN'S QUALIFICATIONS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I read George Will's column attacking Peter Edelman. It was a column written by someone who, obviously, has not had a chance to get acquainted with Peter Edelman. Knowing both George Will and Peter Edelman, my instinct is that if the two of them got acquainted, George Will would be one of his enthusiastic supporters, or at least a supporter.

John Douglas, who headed the Civil Division of the Justice Department under Robert Kennedy, is the son of our former colleague Senator Paul Douglas. Paul Douglas was one of the finest people who ever served in the U.S. Senate, and John is cut from the same cloth.

I believe my colleagues would be interested in his letter to the editor, which appeared in the Washington Post.

I join in the sentiment it expresses.

I've known Peter Edelman for a number of years, and I've always regarded him as a solid, substantial, well-balanced person, who would be a great judge.

I ask to insert the John Douglas letter into the RECORD at this point.

The letter follows:

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(By John W. Douglas)

I write in response to George Will's attack on Peter Edelman's qualifications to be a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals here, an attack centering on a law review article he wrote some years ago on the 14th Amendment [op-ed, Dec. 18].

I have known Mr. Edelman for more than 30 years and have the highest opinion of his character and competence. He worked as my special assistant in 1963 and 1964 when I was an assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Division. He performed in outstanding fashion in a variety of matters, including litigation for which he was directly responsible, handling his work with skill, excellent judgment and high standards.

He has earned equally high marks for his subsequent work as an assistant to Sen. Robert Kennedy, a vice president of the University of Massachusetts and a law professor at Georgetown. This long record of distinguished and principled service commends him strongly for nomination to the federal judiciary.

Thus, it would be a shame if his critics' attacks on his article's treatment of theoretical constitutional issues were allowed to preclude his nomination. I am confident that at a confirmation hearing Mr. Edelman would be able to convince the committee that, if confirmed, he would faithfully follow the law, as is required of all federal judges, and that he fully understands that neither the due-process clause nor any other constitutional provision guarantees subsistence, or any level of subsistence, to its citizens; consequently, these are matters for the political branches, particularly the legislatures, to deal with and decide.

In any event, this particular question should not be decided in advance of a hearing and in a vacuum without giving due weight to Mr. Edelman's impressive record.●

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to announce to the Senate that during the past week, 17 people were killed with firearms in New York City, bringing this year's total to 44.

I should point out to my colleagues that the average age of those murdered with firearms in New York City so far this year is approximately 25. Some have been as young as 16 years old. Consistently, those between the ages 15-24 comprise the largest percentage of those murdered with firearms, according to mortality statistics compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In 1993, according to the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Report, 6,244 of the 16,189 people murdered with firearms were between the ages of 15-24. That is nearly 40 percent. A similar percentage of murder offenders in 1993 were between the ages of 15-24. These are, in many cases, children killing children.

Mr. President, as I have often reminded the Senate, we must begin to recognize the epidemic nature of gun violence in America. Homicide is the second leading cause of death among our youth and the leading cause of death among our black youth. A disproportionate number of these murders are carried out with firearms.●

TRIBUTE TO JONATHAN H. WOODWARD

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor one of Connecticut's most devoted civic servants, Mr. Jonathan H. Woodward. Mr. Woodward was educated in private schools from the 1st grade. After attending St. Paul's School in New Hampshire, Mr. Woodward studied at Harvard College. There he excelled both in the classroom and on the baseball field. Following his graduation Mr. Woodward joined the Army Air Force and served under a wide variety of different posts until the end of the war in 1945.

Following his service in the military, Mr. Woodward went to work at, and ultimately purchased, the J.M. Layton Company. Indeed, his business sense would propel Mr. Woodward to such positions as director of the Merchant's Bank and Trust Company, South Norwalk Savings/Gateway Bank, Greater Norwalk Chamber of Commerce, Connecticut Public Expenditure Council, and Maritime Center at Norwalk. As stated by his son David, Mr. Woodward, "Believed that in hiring good people and having them serve the clientele to the best of their ability both the firm and the individuals would prosper."

In 1953, Mr. Woodward was elected to Norwalk Hospital's Board of Trustees. He would later be elected and serve as the hospital's president from 1966 to 1970. His involvement in the development of this hospital was capped by his efforts to raise nearly \$20 million to expand the facility in 1991. Through this astounding effort, the Norwalk hos-

pital has been able to greatly increase its service to the state of Connecticut.

Counterbalanced by his strong business prowess, was his undeniable desire to serve the public good. "He was a towering figure in the city both psychically and civically . . . he was very proud of his heritage and equally interested in the good of all citizens in the city." Through this desire to serve the populace, Mr. Woodward became the director of such charitable institutions as the Norwalk YMCA, Norwalk Community-Technical College Foundation, and United Way of Norwalk.

John Woodward lived a life that should be an example to all of us. He loved and provided for his family while at the same time excelling both in the workplace and in his service to the environment. He will forever be remembered as a man who touched many and helped countless others. The state of Connecticut has much to remember him by. We are grateful for his good work and for his dedication to the people of our fine state.●

ORDERS FOR THIS EVENING AND TOMORROW

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 8:35 p.m. tonight, and that upon reconvening at 8:35, the Senate assemble as a body and proceed to the House of Representatives for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President wishes to make during the joint session; that at the close of the joint session, the Senate then stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m., on Wednesday, January 25; that on Wednesday following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date and the time for two leaders be reserved; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with the time between 9:30 and 10:30 under the control of Senator CRAIG or his designee; I further ask that at the hour of 10:30, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1, the unfunded mandates bill.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to the provisions of title 20, United States Code, sections 42 and 43, reappoints the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

RECESS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until the hour of 8:34 p.m. this evening.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., recessed until 8:34 p.m.;